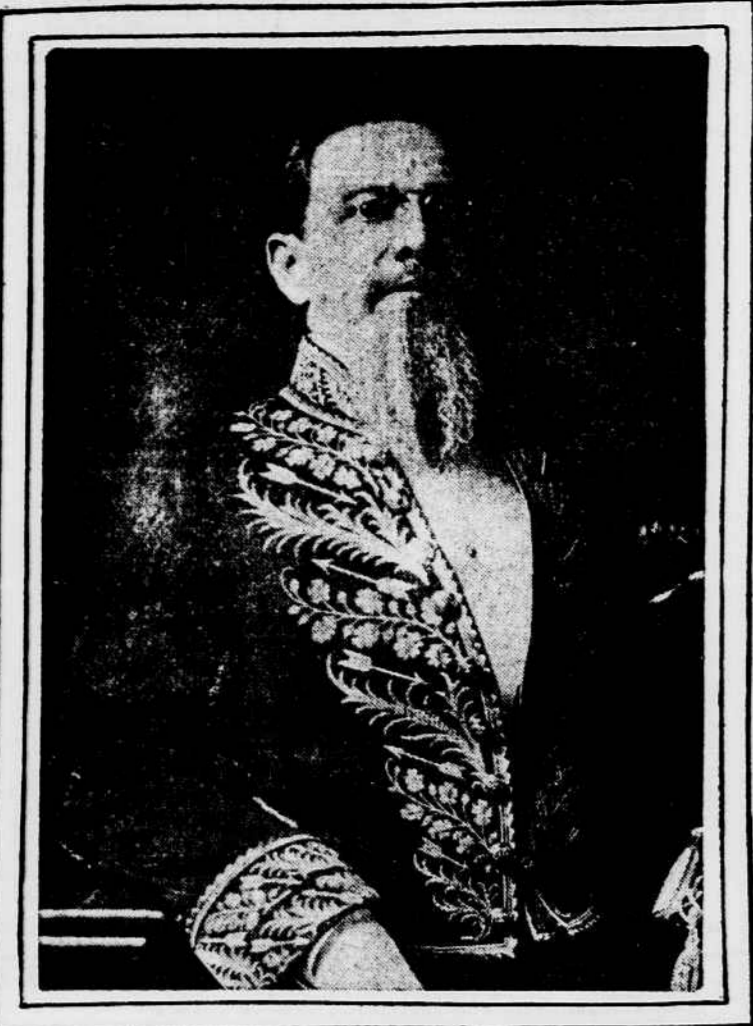


Famous Mexicans Who Have Been Forced into Exile



JOAQUIN D. CASASUS.

Former Mexican ambassador to Washington.

BY CHARLES M. PEPPER.

THERE are various groups of Mexican exiles. Huerta and his generals are known as the military group. That they do not consider themselves permanent exiles recent events have shown. The civilian exiles have had a far more important part in the history of Mexico than the Huerta generals. They include nearly all of the men who were prominent during the Diaz regime and who formed part of the so-calledcientific group. They also include a very large proportion of the brains of Mexico.

The Mexicans, like other Latin Americans, distinguish between banishment and exile. Banishment means actual assertion of authority by whatever group is in power in sending away their opponents. Sometimes a hint is sufficient. Sometimes actual physical force is employed, and the leaders of the party that is out of power are forcibly put on board outgoing steamers. But usually this is not necessary. Exile, on the other hand, may be more or less voluntary. Those who embrace it may become political refugees in a neighboring country, simply awaiting the turn of the wheel which will bring them back to their own land, or they may become active plotters.

In the case of the Mexican military groups, for the Huerta following is not the only one which may have been engaged in preparing to return by an assertion of physical power, the tendency is not to wait for events, but to give the wheel a turn. Down on the border the tendency is to make no distinction between active plotting and passive waiting. The business of furnishing supplies for Mexican revolutions has been going on now for four years, and at El Paso or San Antonio, or two or three other points, it is always possible to find a group of revolutionists which is ready to end

its own banishment, by fitting out expeditions. During the last two years the business has received so much toleration, if not encouragement, that the prevailing sentiment may be reflected when it comes to trying to convict Gen. Huerta or any of his associates before a federal jury. The border mind may be confused in the effort to understand that what has been considered allowable, if the supplies were for Villa or Carranza, is reprehensible if intended for Huerta or some other set of revolutionists.

This situation, however, has little to do with the group of exiles who had an international reputation under Diaz. They are men of high intellectual gifts and philosophic temperament. The probability is that most of them are discouraging rather than encouraging the present movements. They are content to wait a while longer. For many of these men, who once held power and wealth, and all that these command, exile means actual poverty. It was not long ago that a man who had been the head of a large Mexican banking institution and had negotiated important transactions with New York financiers was seeking a clerkship in one of the New York banks.

Another prominent member of the scientific group, who had acted as legal adviser for important American corporations and had entertained the heads of these corporations at his sumptuous home in Mexico City, was living with his wife in a single room in an uptown street in New York. Most of the family jewels had been pawned, but they figured that there were enough left to provide for them until the turn of the wheel came. A third member of the scientific group, whose public positions had brought him in contact with eminent men, both in the United States and in Europe, settled abroad and inclosed his card as an attorney to some American friends without further comment. In none of these, and in none of the cases which might be told, has there been a plea for sympathy or a whimper. These distinguished men have accepted misfortune philosophically and without loss of self-respect.

The most distinguished Mexican exile

Civilians Who Are Not Identified With the Huerta and the Military Groups—Philosophers in Misfortune With a Waiting Policy of Their Own—Diaz Died in Retirement—Liman-tour, the Constructive Financier—Casasus, Creel and de la Barra, Former Ambassadors in Washington, on the List—The Line Drawn Between Banishment and Exile—Exile Is Considered More or Less Voluntary and Those Who Embrace It May Become Political Refugees in a Neighboring Country.



FRANCISCO DE LA BARRA.

Former ambassador and the hope of young Mexico.

was Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who died in Paris July 3. Occasionally a message was received from him from his retreat, counseling the Mexican people to get together. The intimation was that they should get together to repel possible invasion by a foreign power, meaning the United States.

If Gen. Diaz had not been past eighty it is possible that he might have been considered as the leader of a new revolution in Mexico, but though this suggestion occasionally was put out, those who knew him best did not believe that he entertained it. He had all the physical vigor of the Indian race from which he came. He knew that men past eighty did not, as a rule, believe the successes which made them famous when they were under fifty. It was expected, however, that Gen. Diaz would live to see very important developments in Mexico. He lived long enough to see many of his policies vindicated.

A dozen years ago, when the Diaz regime was at its height and Mexico was prosperous and everybody seemed happy and contented, Gen. Diaz was credited with giving utterance to the wish that fifty years after death he might come back in spirit to see what Mexico would then be. His vision, apparently, was one of continuous development for his country. There are now persons who know Mexico who think that it will take fifty

years to bring the country back to where it was when Porfirio Diaz went into exile in order that there might be no civil war. One of the most distinguished Mexican exiles is Jose Yves Limantour, the secretary of the treasury during the Diaz rule.

Limantour was one of the group of very remarkable men with whom Diaz surrounded himself to carry out his policies for the material development of Mexico. He was called the "John Sherman of Mexico." If he did not restore specie payments in the sense that Sherman did in the United States, nevertheless he put Mexico on a solid monetary basis.

He gave the Mexican peso, or silver dollar, a fixed value, and brought the country out of the financial chaos into which half a century of revolutions had plunged it. In doing this he did more for the people than all the school-book reformers, for he gave a fixed value to wages, and his policies worked out so that during the period of monetary reform wages were on a rising scale.

Limantour also established Mexico's credit abroad and enabled the country to borrow on practically as good terms as any nation. Many bankers who took those loans now wish that Limantour had not been so good a financier. Yet, in establishing Mexico's credit to foreign loans he did it in the

absolute confidence that the period of revolution was past and that stable government was assured.

Limantour was of French ancestry and was born in California. When at the height of his influence he was sometimes spoken of as a prospective successor of Diaz. His rival in the cabinet was Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the secretary of war. Limantour, however, possibly because of his French blood, never had much popular support in Mexico even among the element of the scientific, which claimed to be in touch with the masses. Knowing the feeling that he was not "a real Mexican" it is doubtful if he ever seriously repented himself as a prospective successor to Diaz.

Though his temperament was not effusive, he was not without popular sympathies. The land-owning oligarchy was against him because it was generally understood that he favored the Diaz government introducing land reforms. It is certain that he saw the gathering storm, for while still secretary of the treasury he came out publicly in support of various reform measures as a means of forestalling revolution. When the storm broke he was abroad, where he had been for several months on account of his health.

When the Madero administration came in a new secretary of the treasury was appointed, and in less than six months the work of Limantour had

been undone. The treasury was bankrupt. Limantour himself remained in Paris, and it was reported that he had become the adviser of the Bank of France. Since the European war broke out nothing has been heard of his movements, yet it is not unlikely that the French government is availing itself of his genius for finance.

Several of the most distinguished Mexican exiles who are not identified with the Huerta military group are well known in Washington, where they served as ambassadors. These include Joaquin D. Casasus, Enrique Creel and Francisco de la Barra. Casasus was ambassador during part of the administration of President Roosevelt, and later came as a special envoy to return the courtesy extended to Mexico by the United States at the centenary of independence.

Casasus had a right to be considered one of the people as much as any of the professed friends of the people. He was a poor boy in Yucatan, with Indian blood in his veins. He became a lawyer, represented many of the big Mexican corporations, including the banks, and by sheer native force made himself a power to be reckoned with by the scientific group, though the aristocratic element in it was hostile to him.

He was also a scholar in politics. He translated Virgil into Spanish. He was the author of a Spanish version of Longfellow's "Evangeline," and was

the correspondent of many noted American men of letters.

During the dying days of the Diaz regime it was understood that Casasus had split with the other scientifics, and that he was out of touch with Gen. Diaz himself. He remained in Mexico during the early months of the Madero administration, though he was not in favor with it. Later he went to Europe and then to New York. His home in Mexico City was allotted to one of the Zapata generals, and his fine library was delivered over to the spoilers.

Enrique Creel, twelve or fifteen years ago, was known as the "Pierpont Morgan of Mexico." The son of a Kentuckian, the American consul at Chihuahua, who was told by Secretary Seward to keep traveling with the Juarez government during the French occupation, he had become a Mexican of the Mexicans. As the son-in-law of Luis Terrazas, the great land owner of Chihuahua, whose land monopoly was one of the causes of the revolution, he became prominent in the Diaz government. He had banks, and was the head of numerous enterprises in addition to his land holdings. It was the natural thing for him to become governor of Chihuahua, as the representative of the Terrazas family.

He turned the position over, temporarily, to one of his political followers in order to serve as ambassador to Washington when the Diaz government had a special reason for wanting him in that position. Then he retired from the ambassadorship and resumed his position as governor of Chihuahua. Later he returned to Washington on a special mission, when Secretary Knox was trying to bring order in Nicaragua by driving Zelaya out of that country.

Mr. de la Barra was regarded as the United States should let Zelaya stay, but his efforts did not cause the Taft administration to change its policy and Zelaya had to go. When Villa got control of Chihuahua he confiscated all the Creel property that could be found, both personal as well as land. He also tortured members of the Creel family who were not factory buildings, and got away with himself managed to escape. When the Zapatistas and Villistas got control of Mexico City last fall it was said that he found several hundred thousand dollars in silver in Creel's bank, not in the vaults but buried underneath.

Though millions of his property have been taken, a friend of Mr. Creel's recently described him as financially harassed, but not broken in spirit. It may also be assumed that he is not a passive exile. Francisco de la Barra was one of the younger group whose identification with the Diaz regime held out hope that he might purge himself and infuse new blood so that it could continue to guide the destinies of Mexico in accordance with the popular tendencies. He was a favor with Gen. Diaz and served as delegate to several pan-American conferences. He was minister to the Argentine Republic, and then to Belgium and Holland. He was also the Mexican representative on various international tribunals having to do with juridical questions. De la Barra's appointment as ambassador to Washington was a diplomatic promotion. He was both popular and influential here, and American public men who met him formed a favorable opinion of what might be expected of him when Diaz ceased to be. De la Barra belonged to an influential family and was not very closely affiliated with the scientific group. His leanings were to the popular side.

When Gen. Diaz abdicated and Ambassador de la Barra was selected as provisional president to fill the interim until the inauguration of Madero, everybody felt that the future was favorable. It was the testimony of impartial observers that his administration was provisional president was both fearless and wholesome. On his retirement from the provisional presidency he went to France, nominally in a diplomatic capacity.

There was much jealousy of de la Barra by the Madero leaders. When it was intimated that he did not return to Mexico, he vindicated his personal courage by taking the first steamer back. He again went to France, and was in Paris when the Huerta usurpation occurred. The radical revolutionists, however, who subsequently came into control showed marked antagonism to de la Barra, and he was in voluntary exile. He was in Paris when the European war broke out and is said to be there now, or in Switzerland.

Mr. de la Barra was regarded as the representative of the moderate clerical party, but clericalism, either moderate or extreme, is not in favor in Mexico. Whether it will be in favor two or three years from now no one can venture to say. In the meantime some of the la Barra friends have suggested that he would do well to pass his exile in the United States rather than in Europe.

Turning Great Britain Into a Big War Factory to Defeat the Germans

Special Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, July 1. THE machine is beginning to move. The statesman made a few days ago by Lloyd George, the newly appointed British minister of munitions and one of the dictators of the British empire, is at once a report of progress and a confession. It tells us that he is succeeding in the job to which he has been put—that of providing guns and shells and clothing and all the thousand and one necessities for an army in the field, and it is a confession that it took England more than ten months, during which her sons were being slaughtered at a rate never known in the world's history, to become really awake to the fact that she was at war.

Today she is awake, and she is straining every nerve to organize herself for the one business in hand—that of beating the Germans. The machine is divided into two parts, has been entrusted to the two men in whom the country has the supreme confidence. Lord Kitchener is in charge of the organization of the armies and Lloyd George is in complete control of the business of equipping and supplying them.

The job of the other members of the coalition cabinet is to do what these two men tell them, for today the politicians no longer rule in England, and parliament, for all practical purposes, is non-existent. Every one feels that the time has come for action, and that what is wanted is action. The spirit of the day can best be expressed by a statement attributed to Lord Fisher, the late first sea lord of the admiralty, who resigned because he could not have his own way and who helped to bring down the late liberal government. Some one said to him just before he finally left his post: You have wrecked one government and now you are endangering another.

What do you care about governments or parliaments? The old sea lord is quoted as having said: "My business is to kill enough Germans to end this war. Jacky Fisher was allowed to go, and indeed, no other course was possible, but the Fisher spirit is now in control at Westminster, and the politician who tries to interfere with the stern business of war because of his pet theories are overruled will receive very short shrift indeed from the twin dictators of the British empire. Now the question arises of what they will do to organize the empire's resources, and in speaking of the empire the time has come for talk, and that what is wanted is action. The spirit of the day can best be expressed by a statement attributed to Lord Fisher, the late first sea lord of the admiralty, who resigned because he could not have his own way and who helped to bring down the late liberal government. Some one said to him just before he finally left his post: You have wrecked one government and now you are endangering another."

the twin dictators is to organize the resources and services of these 45,000,000 so that the last ounce of fighting power will be obtained from them.

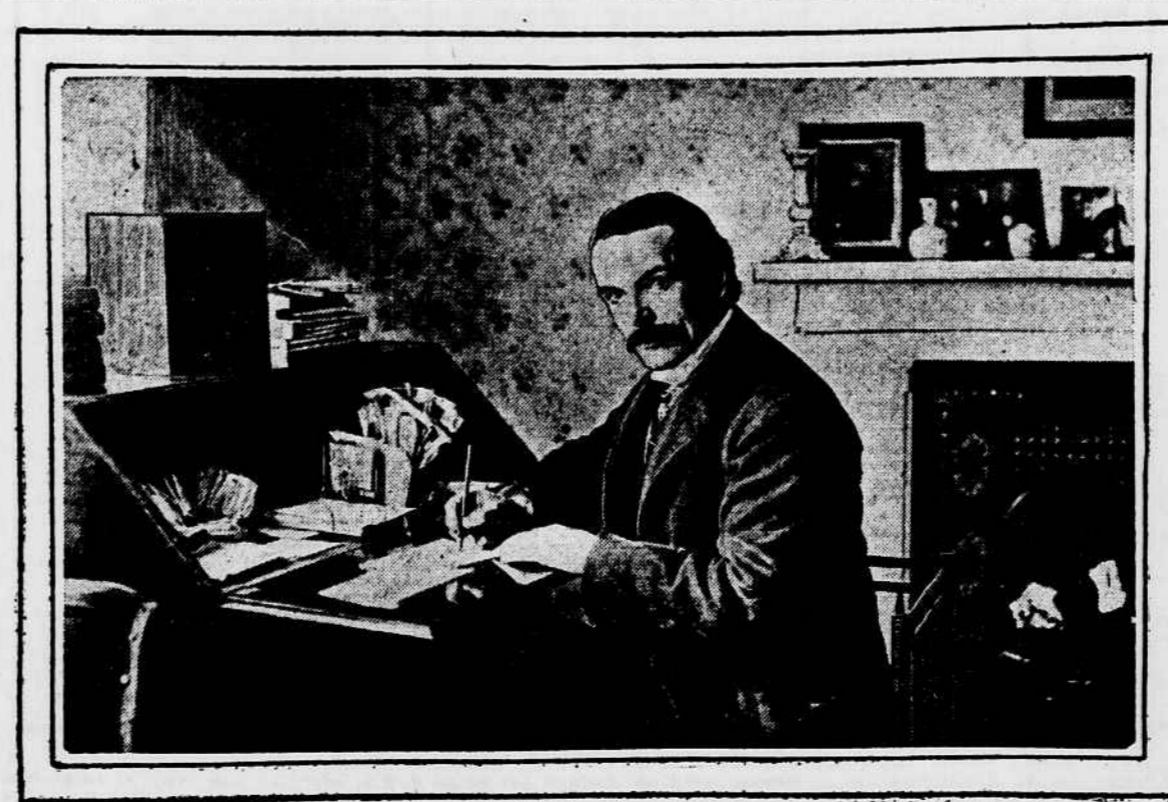
There has been a lot of loose talk about conscription for the army, and there is no doubt that under existing laws the government has the power to compel universal military service, but there is also little doubt that they do not do so. Let us see what that would mean. The process of voluntary enlistment has already given the empire something like 4,000,000 men in the army and navy and in various government services directly connected with fighting.

What the twin dictators propose to do is to organize the industries of England for the production of war munitions on a scale unheard of before in the world's history. Lloyd George is now engaged in a tour of the manufacturing districts. He is conferring with manufacturers and workmen and arranging for the establishment of local committees, each charged with getting the utmost possible production out of its district. He made a beginning at Manchester, where he called the manufacturers together and told them plainly that he intended to get the most out of them, and it was up to them to supply them. He hoped they would supply them voluntarily, but he made it quite plain that he had the power and would use it, if necessary, to take over every factory in the country and to work it under martial law. He hoped, however, that there would be no need of that, and if the experience of Manchester is typical of the whole country, there will not.

The manufacturers at once formed a local committee and arranged to pool their resources. All the engineering works of the Manchester district are to be under common management and are to be worked as one plant. Parts of guns or shells will be made in different works best suited for that service, and the finished article will be assembled in another factory fitted up for this use. Payment for the various processes will be adjusted by the local committee, and the sole effort of everybody will be to speed up production and increase output to the greatest possible degree.

Lloyd George had equal success with the workmen. When he explained the situation to them they at once agreed to forego their union rules about speeding up and the employment of unskilled and semi-skilled labor and to strain every nerve to feed the boys at the

front with guns and shells. They were belligerent country whose territory is untouched by the war and whose unexampled facilities for production are unhampered, except by faulty organization. At the beginning of the war it is now realized, too many skilled mechanics were allowed to enlist, who could have done much better work for the country in the factories at home. Preparations are now under way for a complete census of the labor power of Great Britain, and when this is made the government will have at its fingers' end a record of the capabilities of every man in the country.



RT. HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Welshman of "push and go," who is waking up the English working classes to the seriousness of the great war. Britain's allies. England is the one belligerent country whose territory is untouched by the war and whose unexampled facilities for production are unhampered, except by faulty organization. At the beginning of the war it is now realized, too many skilled mechanics were allowed to enlist, who could have done much better work for the country in the factories at home. Preparations are now under way for a complete census of the labor power of Great Britain, and when this is made the government will have at its fingers' end a record of the capabilities of every man in the country.

in the munitions factories. The men at the front who do more good in the factories will be sent home, and the men at home who can fight better than the ones at the front will be sent out. A stop also will be put to another terrible waste, the enlistment for active service of the young men of the country who are unmarried and have no dependents. A surprisingly large proportion of the new conscripts are unmarried men, and the country is just waking up to the enormous bill it is paying for separation allowances, and will have to pay for widows and orphans. All this is pure waste, and is simply the result of the lack of control over the conscription. Thousands of young men took advantage of the payment of separation allowances to get married just before enlisting, and now their wives and widows, young and healthy women, are living in idleness on the allowances received from the nation, which were intended for the support of the real dependents.

The new government has already begun an industrial census to ascertain what plants are in existence throughout the country capable of dealing with war work. Lloyd George, after visiting the chief industrial centers and the local committees can only deal with conditions in fairly imdustrial districts, the hundreds of abandoned factories which were derelict when cheap coal beat water power and shifted the manufacturing center of England to the north. The streams of the west are dotted with splendid factory buildings, some of which have been running in a small way and are still equipped with machinery. Others are mere empty shells, but all can be put to good use by the expenditure of comparatively little money. It is even said that at the present price of coal they could be worked profitably in competition with the steam mills, but of course, coming as they do, not in question at present. Some of the cloth mills in this district have already been re-equipped and are now working on uniform material for England, France and Russia. A good deal of refuge labor from the districts of Belgium has been employed on this work.

It is also proposed to cut down the manufacture of luxuries to the lowest possible scale. Practically the only class that has not realized the necessity of utilizing the hundreds of millions of strength into the war is the class of the newly rich. These people are still demanding luxuries, such as expensive motor cars, jewels, furs, etc., all of which occupy labor that could be better employed. It is stated that the government may prohibit the manufacture of such articles for the period of

the war, or alternatively place so heavy a tax on them that the purchaser will be compelled to do his share to support the country by way of payment. The new method of appeal instead of direct compulsion will come into operation to people who have been told that England would be forced to adopt conscription before the war was over. There is no doubt that there is a strong demand in this country for compulsory military service, and it is in favor of a Swiss system, perhaps, and it is in most certain that some such system will be adopted when the war is over. It is also certain that the great majority of opinion in this country is opposed to any abandonment of the voluntary system in the middle of the war.

The result is a compromise which is typically English. The government takes compulsory powers, and then says to the country: "If you won't serve in the army or work in the factories, we can make you do so, but we are sure you won't have to do anything of the kind. Come along, boys, and get busy."

This is the sort of appeal that is exactly suited to the psychology of England. The Englishman likes to think that he is doing a thing of his own free will, and he doesn't mind a bit if the compulsory powers are in the background for use on emergency. He is appealed to like this, he will give far more and better service than he would under a system of compulsion. The wonderful thing about it all is that the man who has taken on the job and who has adopted this method of getting the best out of the Englishman is not an Englishman at all, but a Welshman. To the average American this may seem a distinction without a difference, but there is really a wide difference between the psychology of the Celt and the Anglo-Saxon. Lloyd George, the Celt, however, understands the psychology of John Bull, the Anglo-Saxon, and he is succeeding in organizing John Bull, getting him out of his old muddling ways, without letting him suspect that he is not reforming himself.

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True Fighters.

"THE Black Watch are fighting so well in France that even the Germans are men. Wonderful fighters, the Irish!" The speaker was W. Bourke Cockran. He continued: "When I think of the valor of the Black Watch Regiment I recall the story of Pat McCann. 'Pat' came home one night with a black eye, a broken nose and a split lip; a front tooth was gone and he told his wife, as he began to bathe his wounds in a basin of water: 'Bridget cried, 'A big fellow like you to be licked by a little, hard-drinking' cockroach like Tim Sullivan. Why he? 'Whist,' said Pat from the bath. 'Don't shake evil of the dead.'"